



J. M. FERRES, EDITOR.

VOL. I.

Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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THE SEEKER.

Amongst the many thousand readers of these tales, there are perhaps few who have not observed that the object of the writer is frequently of a higher kind than that of merely contributing to their amusement. He would wish 'to point a moral' while he endeavors to 'adorn a tale.' It is with this view that he now lays before them the history of a Seeker. The first time he remembers hearing, or rather of noticing the term, was in a conversation with a living author respecting the merits of a popular poet, when his religious opinions being adverted to, it was mentioned that in a letter to a brother poet of equal celebrity, he described himself as Seeker. I was struck with the word and its application. I had never met with the fool that saith in his heart that there is no God, and though I had known many deniers of Revelation, yet a Seeker in the sense in which the word was applied appeared a new character. But on reflection I found it an epithet applicable to thousands, and adopted it as a title to our present story.

Richard Storie was the eldest son of a dissenting minister who had the pastoral charge of a small congregation a few miles from Hawick. His father was not what the world calls a man of talent, but he possessed what is far beyond talents,—piety and humility. In his own heart he felt his Bible to be true,—its words were as a lamp with him,—and from his heart he poured forth its doctrines, its hopes and consolations to others, with a fervour and an earnestness which Faith only can inspire. It is not the thunder of declamation, the pomp of eloquence, the majesty of rhetoric, the rounded period and the glow of imagery, which can chain the listening soul, and melt down the heart of the unbeliever, as metals yield to the heat of the furnace. Show me the hoary-headed preacher who carries sincerity in his very look and truth in his very tones, who is animated because faith inspires him, and out of the fulness of his own heart his mouth speaketh, and there is the man from whose tongue truth floweth as from the lips of an apostle, and the small still voice of conscience echoes to his words, while hope burns and the judgment becomes convinced. Where faith is not in the preacher, none will be produced in the hearer. Such a man was the father of Richard Storie. He had fulfilled his vows, and prayed with and for his children. He set before them the example of a Christian parent, and he rejoiced to perceive that that example was not lost upon them.

We pass over the earlier years of Richard Storie, as during that period he had not become a Seeker, nor did he differ from other children of his age. There was indeed a thoughtfulness and a sensibility about his character, but these were by no means so remarkable as to require particular notice, nor did they mark his boyhood in a peculiar degree. The truths which from his childhood he had been accustomed to hear from his father's lips he had never doubted, but he felt their truth as he felt his father's love, for both had been imparted to him together. He had fixed upon the profession of a surgeon, and at the age of eighteen he was sent to Edinburgh to attend the classes. He was a zealous student, and his progress realised the fondest wishes and anticipations of his parent. It was during his second session that Richard was induced by some of his fellow colleagues to become a member of a debating society. It was composed of many bold and ambitious young men, who in the confidence of their hearts rashly dared to meddle with things too high for them. There were many amongst them who regarded it as a proof of manliness to avow their scepticism, and who gloried in scoffing at the eternal truths which had lighted the souls of their fathers when the darkness of death fell upon their eyelids. It is one of the besetting sins of youth to appear wise above what is written,

There were many such amongst those with whom Richard Storie now associated. From them he first heard the truths which had been poured into his infant ear from his father's lips attacked, and the tongue of the scoffer rail against them. His first feeling was horror, and he shuddered at the impiety of his friends. He rose to combat their objections and refute their arguments, but he withdrew not from the society of the wicked. Weeks succeeded

smote him, agony pierced his soul, and his tongue faltered. He now became a Seeker, seeking mercy and truth at the same moment, and in the agitation of his spirit his secret thoughts were revealed, his doubts were manifested! A deep groan issued from the dying bed. The voice of the suppliant failed, him...his Amen died upon his lips,—he started to his feet in confusion.

'My son! my son!' feebly cried the dying man, 'ye have lifted your eyes to the mountains of vanity, and the pride of reason has darkened your heart, but as yet has not hardened it. O Richard remember the last words of your dying father.... Seek and ye shall find....pray with a humble and a contrite heart, and in your last hour you will have as I have now, a light to guide you through the dark valley of the shadow of death.'

He called his wife and his other children around him,—he blessed them,—he strove to comfort them, he committed them to His care who is the Husband of the widow, and the Father of the fatherless. The lustre that lighted up his eyes for a moment as he besought a blessing upon them vanished away, his head sank back upon his pillow, a low moan was heard, and his spirit passed into peace.

His father's death threw a blight upon the prospects of Richard. He no longer possessed the means of prosecuting his studies, and in order to support himself and assist his mother, he engaged himself as tutor in the family of a gentleman in East Lothian. But there his doubts followed him, and melancholy sat upon his breast. He had thoughtlessly, almost imperceptibly stepped into the gloomy paths of unbelief, and anxiously he groped to retrace his steps, but it was as a blind man stumbles, and in wading through the maze of controversy for a guide, his way became more intricate, and the darkness of his mind more intense. He repented that he had ever listened to the words of the scoffer, or sat in the chair of the scoffer, but he had permitted the cold mists of scepticism to gather around his mind, till even the affections of his heart became blighted by their influence. He was now a solitary man shunning society, and at those hours when his pupils were not under his charge, he would wander alone in the wood or by the river, brooding over melancholy thoughts and communing with despair—for he sought not as is the manner of many, to instill the poison that had destroyed his own peace into the minds of others. He carried his punishment in his soul and was silent,—in the soul that was doubting its own existence! Of all hypochondriacs, to me the unbeliever seems the most absurd. For, can matter think, can it reason, can it doubt? Is it not the thing that doubts which distrusts its own being? Often when he so wandered, the last words of his father.... seek and ye shall find, were whispered in his heart as though the spirit of the departed breathed them over him. Then would he raise his hands in agony, and his prayer rose from the solitude of the woods.

Richard wept aloud.

'O try and compose yourself dear Sir,' said the elder. 'Your distress may break the peace with which he's like to pass away. It's a trial, nay doubt,—a visitation to us all,—but ye ken Richard we must not mourn as those who have no hope.'

'Hope I groaned the agonised son as he entered the house. He went towards the room where his father lay,...his mother and his brethren sat weeping around the bed.

'Richard I' said his afflicted mother as she rose and flung her arms around his neck. The dying man heard the name of his first-born, his languid eyes brightened, he endeavoured to raise himself upon his pillow, he stretched forth his feeble hand....Richard I—my own Richard I' he exclaimed, 'ye have come my son,...my prayer is heard, and I can die in peace!' I longed to see ye, for my spirit was troubled upon your account—sore and sadly troubled, for there were expressions in your last letter that made me tremble,—that made me fear that the pride of human learning was lifting up the heart of my bairn, and leading his judgments into the dark path of error and unbelief—but O! those tears are not the tears of an unbeliever!'

He sank back exhausted. Richard trembled. He again raised his head.

'Get the books,' said he feebly, 'and Richard will make worship. It is the last time we shall all join together in praise on this earth, and it will be the last time I shall hear the voice of my bairn in prayer, and it is long since I heard it. Sing the hymn.'

'The hour of my departure's come,'

and read the twenty-third psalm.'

Richard did as his dying parent requested, and as he knelt by the bed-side and lifted up his voice in prayer, his conscience

spread they were exaggerated. Many began to regard him as an unsafe man to visit, a death-bed, where he might attempt to rob the dying of the everlasting hope which enables them to triumph over the last enemy. His practice fell off, and the wants of his family increased. He was no longer able to maintain an appearance of respectability, his coat had assumed a melancholy hue, and he gave up assembling with his family amidst the congregation over which his father had been pastor.

His circumstances aggravated the gloom of his mind, and for a time he became not a Seeker, but one who abandoned himself to callousness and despair. Even the affection of his wife, which knew no change, but rather increased as affliction and misfortune came upon them, with the smiles and affections of his children, became irksome. Their love increased his misery. His own house was all but forsaken, and the blacksmith's shop became his consulting room, the village alehouse his laboratory. Misery and contempt heightened the shadows, clouds and darkness which rested on his mind. To his anguish and excitement he had now added habits of intemperance,—his health became a wreck, and he sank upon his bed a miserable and a ruined man. The shadow of death seemed lowering over him, and he lay trembling, shrinking from its approach, shuddering and brooding over the cheerless, the horrible thought *annihilation!* But even then, his poor Agnes watched over him with a love stronger than death. She strove to cheer him with the thought that he would still live—that they would again be happy. 'O my husband I cried she fondly, 'yield not to despair—seek and ye shall find!'

'O heavens! Agnes I' exclaimed he, 'I have sought!...I have sought! I have been a Seeker until now, but Truth flees from me, Hope mocks me, and the terrors of death only find me.'

'Kneel with me my children,' she cried, let us pray for mercy and peace of mind for your poor father! and the fond wife and her offspring knelt around the bed where her husband lay. A gleam of joy passed over the sick man's countenance, as the voice of her supplication rose upon his ear, and a ray of hope fell upon his heart. 'Amen!' he uttered as she arose, and 'Amen!' responded their children.

On his bed of sickness his heart had been humbled, he had as it were seen death face to face, and the nearer it approached the stronger assurances did he feel of the immortality he had dared to doubt. He arose from his bed a new man, hope illumined and faith began to glow in his bosom. His doubts were vanquished, his fears dispelled. He had sought and at length found—found the joys and the hopes of the Christian. He regained the esteem of men and again prospered; and this was the advice of the Seeker to his children.... avoid trusting to reason when it would flatter you with your own wisdom, for it begetteth doubt....doubt, unbelief,—unbelief, despair—and despair, death!

NEW ZEALANDER.

FOUNDED ON FACT.

The sun was fast sinking below the western horizon, when a passenger on board the British Trader, which lay off the harbour of N. Zealand, directed the captain's eye towards the shore, where some persons were waving a handkerchief, apparently to arrest the attention of those on board. A boat was shoved off with orders to approach cautiously for fear of ambush.—When the boat touched, a young female stepped on board, looked around her, and motioned to the men to proceed quickly to the ship. She appeared to be about fifteen years of age, of foreign extraction, and her features though rather dark, were regular and pleasing. When the boat arrived at the ship a shade of doubt passed over her mild countenance but it was soon removed when she saw Stuart a passenger, who during the intercourse with the inhabitants, had been at the house of her father; where she had seen and contracted an affection for him.

She had discovered by some means that with treachery and ferocity which distinguished the New Zealanders, her father and his friends had conspired to board the vessel in the night, and murder the whole crew. The affection she had for Stuart, prevailed over any she might have for her kindred; and stealing unobserved to the shore, she got on board and made known the conspiracy. She would have then returned to the Island but Stuart, by vivid descriptions of his home, and lively pictures of happiness, depicted with deceitfulness prevailed on the artless girl to stay on board. At the time of the expected attack, the crew were on their guard, the lights were put out, and not a sound was to be heard save the low murmur of the breeze passing through the rigging, or a suppressed whisper of the sailor, giving vent to his impatience, as he drew his hand across his eyes, after a vain

attempt to pierce the gloom of night. About the hour of midnight the slow measured sound of oars dipping into the waters was near the ship; and the captain ordered some of his men to fire in that direction. The flash of the guns discovered the tattooed visages of about fifty New Zealanders in their boats; immediately a volley was fired from the ship, which killed a number and forced the rest to retire.

Trippa (that was her name,) was carried in the ship which she had so nobly saved, to N., in the Isle of Wight where Stuart made arrangements for her education. His business requiring close attention, prevented him from figuring in the fashionable world. He saw no female so engaging and attractive as Trippa; of course they loved, and the day fixed at no distant period to unite them.

When Trippa had finished her education Stuart was called to America; an uncle had died in New Orleans, leaving him heir to an immense estate, which required his immediate attention and left her, an accomplished girl of eighteen promising to return shortly and make her his own.

A year had passed away, and Trippa had received no intelligence from Stuart. The thought that he had forgotten her perhaps for another, frequently intruded upon her fancy, but she drove it away. At other times would the busy imagination of devoted love, picture the object of her affection, confined to a sick room in a land of strangers, without a hand to smooth his pillow, or support his aching head—this impression finally prevailed; and she put her baggage on board the A—Packet and sailed for New-Orleans, in the beginning of the summer of 1824. Often during the voyage, would her mind recur to the scenes of her childhood, when she knew no care. Not a thought was then bestowed on the future, but it was unalloyed happiness; and often in the hours of melancholy recollection, as she leaned over the side of the vessel gazing upon the moonlight waves, and listening to the parting of the waters, when her feelings were mellowed by the comparison of the past with the present, and a scalding bitter tear stole down her cheek and mingled with the ocean, would she sing the lines of 'Home, sweet Home?' which Stuart loved so well when they were on the sea together.

It was on a beautiful day in September when the ship arrived at New-Orleans. The yellow fever was raging in the city, and sent thousands to the silent tomb. Yet Trippa determined to go on shore, to seek the object of her devotion.

She stopped at a boarding house in L—street, partook of a light repast, and retired to a back room, where she observed a newspaper; taking it up the first thing that met her eye, was the marriage of 'Elbridge Stuart.' She shrieked not; but the colorless cheek showed the painful intelligence struck deep. Now it was certain that she was thrown upon the wide world, a friendless and unpitied orphan, unheeded by all save Him whose arm is ready to stay, the wretched and friendless. In heaven she put her trust and submitted to the stroke.

It suited not the mildness of her nature to wound Stuart's feelings by informing him of her arrival. She employed herself in administering comfort to the sick poor, until the infectious malady seized her own vitals, and then she sent for him who had brought her to this extremity. He came; shame and remorse were imprinted on his countenance. He expected to be upbraided; but how was he astonished when he heard her address him in her usual sweet tones, and say: 'Elbridge, I forgive you.' She raised her mild blue eyes to Heaven. He turned away to hide a falling tear; and when he looked again, a smile rested on her motionless lips, but her meek and human spirit was departed.

No crowd of mourning friends followed the body to its long last home; the sexton excepted, none but Stuart attended the obsequies. The clay fell heavily on the coffin! he sighed! he groaned. The green sod was replaced....he put his hand to his forehead; the wild rolling of his eyes and his incoherent language, told that he was a maniac.

For years he went nightly to the grave, and was frequently heard singing some mournful lament over the grave of departed innocence. But now a fresh mound beside Trippa's tells that he too has gone to his rest.

A parent may leave a patrimony to his son, but how soon it may be mortgaged! He may leave him money, but how soon it may be squandered! When he leaves him a sound constitution, an unblemished reputation, a good education, and an inward abhorrence of vice, in any shape or form, these cannot be wrested from him, and are better than thousands of gold and silver.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

Sir.—You have inserted two communications from "I want to know," of which O. P. Q. answered to the first, and consigned the second to the wit of a "Substitute." It is to be hoped that the persevering inquisitiveness of "I want to know" has not offended O. P. Q. If he has, I hope he will, on reflection find that no offence was meant; as it is evident that he took his admonition in good part; and in consequence thereof spoke of his superiors with "deferential phrases." But who is Mr. "Substitute" that he should regard him? I fear much that this gentleman is a quiz, and means to impose on the honesty and simplicity of an inquirer, and that his explanations are downright blarney. He has really had the presumption (begging your pardon, as I would rather bite off my tongue than apply such a word to O. P. Q.) to assert that "the faithful servant of the public," who was consecrated in "Union Chapel" is often hurried by "the fervour of a new or an old conversion to say his prayers aloud" wherever he happens to be, and that the world is so "uncharitable" as to set down hiss dear christian's pious practices, for "common swearing." Shame on his own want of charity! He thinks, too, that if the paper on which "I want to know" wrote his inquiries "had been endowed with risibles," it would have been found indulging the grin of a wicked, laughing mocker, but who told "Substitute" that the simple minded "I want to know" would laugh at the twice converted, pious representative of "the people"?

When the pious gentleman was chosen by the "people," he read to them from a printed card, held up in his hands, what he piously means to do for them. The pious gentleman you see was amably modest. He would not trust his own abilities, nor his memory. He got his speech, like a prudent gentleman, prepared beforehand, and the printer made it easy for him to read. Do you then think that a gentleman so amably humble and modest as to distrust his own abilities on that great occasion, would now undertake to pray aloud, extempore, wherever he may chance to be? I should suppose that he is better prepared for the pious duty, and that he carries in his bosom a praying card. If he is not, I beg you will get your printer to strike off for him, on a neat gilt card, the following suitable prayer, and send it to the gentleman, who must necessarily be very pious, as he has been the subject of an old and a new conversion, that he may suspend it with his watch guard, for the two fold purpose of ornament and ready use:

I praise thy name, Oh L—d most high,
That to Quebec I'm sent to try
My zeal, the clique my friends to serve,
While bent they are
To wrest from England's mighty nerve
This Province fair.

But yet, Oh L—d, confess I must
That I'm unworthy of the trust,
For, from the earnings of the poor
To make me rich,
I've turned my conscience like a door,
To many tricks.

Besides, I feel an ugly twinge
When swaggers, pictures and such things
Are just but mentioned, 'fore the bar,
Lest it be found
That boudies oft I've sent afar,
The world around.

The Standard, Oh remember thou,
And in thy wrath with bolts run through,
Break down the Press, the types disperse
Through all the streets,
And always to it be averse,
For its misdeeds.

Do thou confound the City club,
Who for my hurt did set it up—
"I want to know," and "Substitute"
With "O. P. Q."
May they in — be destitute,
And black and blue.

The Standard hurts me to the quick
And sends me quacking like a duck
To hire a man for my defence,
Who gave it in
As "dirty work,"—it was for peace,
He did begin.

How long, "good G—d" shall I remain
Abused and mocked in such a strain
By wicked wags that should be sent
To Jack's cold air,
Until they learn to be content
With scanty fare.

And oh! the Speaker Joseph Louis,
Morin, Debartzch and De Witt, do bless,
Assist them too till they obtain
The public chest;

And then they will themselves maintain
And me from pest,

O L—d, remember me and mine
With mercies from the chest divine,
That I with gold and dress may shine
In Joseph's fame,
And all the glory shall be thine,
Through Viger's name.

May I now beg of Octavius Prince Quiz, or his witty "Substitute," the favor of recommending the prayer which, with great labor, I have composed, in harmonious verse, to the pious gentleman, the "faithful servant of the public," the "chosen representative of the people," that he may not commit mistakes in his devotions, through the fervour of a double conversion, an old and new one, so that an "uncharitable, unfeeling world" may be prevented from mistaking his prayers for "common swearing?"

I am, Sir,
Your constant reader,
"I want to know's" UNCLE.

To the Editor of the Missiskoui Standard.

MR. EDITOR, Sir:—In reference to the proceedings of the meeting held at Philipsburg on the subject of a rail road from Magog lake to Montreal, permit me to lay before your readers and those interested in the work a concise statement of facts relative to the new route. In the Township of Troy and neighborhood there exists a bed of the richest iron ore; some experiments have given a result of 75 per cent., the average result however

is 72 1/3. The road must therefore pass through that town in order to render this bed available. Following the bank of the south branch of Missiskoui river it will leave the Township of Troy at its northwestern corner, and proceed to the southwestern part of Potton, in L. C., where the north and south branches unite to form the Missiskoui; it will then descend the valley of that river, through the Township of Sutton; it will again cross the province line into the Township of Richford. The notch through which the Missiskoui runs, is the only one to be found in the mountains West of the Memphremagog, and presents at once a natural and easy method of avoiding those mountains, otherwise presenting an obstacle, to be overcome only by stationary engines. From Richford, by taking advantage of this pass in the mountains, it will proceed through, a few miles of a partially sloping country, again coming into the province, and entering the valley of Pike river, in the Seigniory of St. Armand. This valley it will follow, with a gentle declivity, to the Township of Stanbridge, where it enters a country, which continues level through to Montreal. When the road has reached Stanbridge, there are two plans which may be subsequently pursued; one is to carry it to Missiskoui Bay, or straight on to St. Johns. In my opinion the former plan is decidedly the preferable one. The distance from the point in Stanbridge, at which it would necessarily arrive, to the Bay would require a road merely from six to eight miles in length; on reaching the Bay goods may be transported by water to St. Johns, either through the lake or through the canal which must soon be cut from the Bay to the Richelieu by south river. By the latter plan a road to St. Johns, of 22 or 24 miles long would be required, the expense of which would far overbalance any advantage that it might possess over the almost naturally made channel—by water.

At all events the route now proposed is immeasurably superior to the one by the outlet of the Magog. An absolute distance of nearly thirty miles is gained; and, by striking through the notch in the Magog mountains, stationary engines and great excavation are saved; while a short branch of three or four miles would give to Stanstead plain, all the advantages of the road.

Yours, &c., RIO.

STANSTEAD COUNTY RAIL ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Stanstead, favorable to the construction of a Rail-Road from the outlet of Lake Memphremagog to St. Johns, held at Stanstead Plain, on Thursday, the 17th inst., at the Wesleyan Chapel, according to notice previously given, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend to the Rail-Road Meeting, to be held at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Tuesday the 22d inst., and to petition the Governor-in-Chief for an Engineer to survey the proposed route for a Rail-Road, &c., &c. Marcus Child Esq., M. P. P. was called to the chair and Mr. L. K. Benton appointed Secretary.

The objects of the meeting were explained by the chairman, after which, on motion, the following persons were appointed a Committee to report Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, and to draft a Petition to the Governor-in-Chief, praying for an Engineer to survey the proposed Route, viz:—

R. Hoyle, Esq.,
John Chamberlain,
Solomon Seel,
C. W. Tolford, and
Thomas Blackadder.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence, returned and reported the following Resolutions, which, after having been severally read and spoken to, were unanimously adopted:—

1st. Resolved, That this meeting views with lively interest the exertions which are now making in the neighboring States of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont, to obtain a Rail-Road from Boston, through the Valleys of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers, to the Province Line, and being fully persuaded of the utility of Rail-Roads, in advancing the interests of Agriculture, and in increasing the value of real property, in countries remote from market as this unfortunately is, that we do most cordially concur in the great enterprise contemplated, that we will co-operate to the extent of our means in promoting so desirable and valuable a public improvement, and that we will also do all in our power to extend the route from the Province Line to the City of Montreal.

2d. Resolved, That it is expedient to appoint a Delegation to attend the Rail-Road Convention to be held at St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Tuesday, the 22d inst., and that the said Delegation be composed of the following persons, viz:—

Marcus Child, Esq.,
R. Hoyle, Esq.,
Wm. Ritchie, Esq.,
L. Spalding, and
Wm. Arms,

3d. Resolved, That this meeting, having obtained information from persons well acquainted with the country from near the outlet of Lake Memphremagog to St. Johns, and also many gentlemen present having often viewed the proposed line of direction, fully believe, that no obstacles of moment are to be found throughout the whole distance, which does not exceed over 55 miles;—and that a Rail-Road can be made there at as little cost—materials for which being mostly on the Route—as the Champlain and St. Lawrence Rail-Road, with which it will connect, and which is in a state of forwardness, that promises completion in the month of June next, at much less than the estimated cost.

4th. Resolved, That we will aid the gentlemen who have already given public Notice of their intention to Petition the Provincial Parliament for a Rail-Road Charter, on the Route proposed, by our Subscrip-

tions to defray the expenses thereof—and otherwise, as circumstances may require.

5th. Resolved, That we will heartily co-operate with the inhabitants of the counties of Shefford, Missiskoui, Rouville, Chamby, Laprairie, and all others favorable to the proposed enterprise and particularly those of Montreal:—and this meeting does respectfully invite the attention of all these counties to the object in view.

6th. Resolved, That this Meeting have noticed with satisfaction the exertions on the part of the inhabitants in the Valley of the St. Francis, to have a Rail-Road from the St. Lawrence to the outlet of Lake Memphremagog.

On motion, Resolved, That the Petition to the Governor-in-Chief, praying for an Engineer, be adopted, as reported by the Committee.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to M. Child, Esq., Mr. J. W. Martin and Mr. John Hazeltine, for having volunteered their time and expenses in attending the late Rail-Road Convention held at St. Johnsbury, at much personal inconvenience.

On motion, Resolved, That a Standing Committee of Management, consisting of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to call future meetings, and superintend generally the business connected with objects of this meeting. The Committee to be composed of the following persons, viz.—R. Hoyle, Esq., T. Blackadder, and C. W. Tolford.

On motion, Resolved, That a Committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to collect subscriptions for defraying the expenses consequent upon carrying the objects of this meeting into effect, to pay the amount collected into the hands of the Treasurer, and to obtain signatures to the Governor-in-Chief. The Committee to be composed of the following persons, viz.—S. W. Bullock, Erastus Lee, Jno. Haselden, Amos Fox and Joseph Brown.

The Chairman then left the chair, when Mr. John Chamberlain was requested to preside.

On Motion, Resolved, that the thanks of the meeting be tendered to M. Child, Esq., for his able conduct on this occasion, and also to Mr. L. K. Benton, for his services as Recording Secretary.

M. CHILD, Chairman.
L. K. BENTON, Secretary.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, (Monday,) August 24.—The House, in the motion of Lord Melbourne, being in committee on the Church of Ireland Bill; the several clauses down to eight were adopted, after a desultory conversation and some verbal amendments. To clause eight, the Duke of Wellington offered opinion, and proposed an amendment, to the effect that the tithe, or charge on account thereof, be received by the department of Woods and Forests, and thence handed over to the ecclesiastical commissioners, an arrangement that he believed would be perfectly satisfactory to the clergy. After an extended conversation, in which Lord Duncannon, Lord Plunkett and other noble lords took part, the Duke of Wellington said he had no objection to postpone the amendment till they arrived at another portion of the bill. The clause allowed the opening of the compositions, should that be deemed requisite, also called forth resistance. There was a division upon it. The numbers were, contents 35; non contents, 126....Majority against, 91.

All the clauses to 60 inclusive, were then adopted. Clause 61, that beginning the series of "appropriation" clauses, was opposed by Lord Haddington, who moved its rejection, declaring that he should move the rejection of the series. There ensued an extended and animated debate. Lord Plunkett in particular, strongly defended the principle of "appropriation." Lord Brougham pointed out the consequences of rejecting such provisions of the Bill: that the clergy of Ireland must be immediately called upon to repay the money advanced, and that if their Lordships were to agree to this course the Commons would reject the Bill. Lord Melbourne deemed it right to declare that if this amendment was agreed to he should not be the party to send the Bill back to the Commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that House. The Duke of Wellington hoped that Noble Lords would not be deterred from the performance of their duties by the menaces of the lords who had just spoken. Their lordships divided. The numbers were, for the clause 41; for the rejection 138, majority against the ministers and the clause 97.

LONDON, 14th Aug. 1835.—Sir:—The die is cast. Yesterday the Committee on the Timber Duties decided on an alteration of the Duties to the extent of 15s. per load...what it may be on Deals, I cannot inform you. After the evidence received by the Committee, it proves that the Ministry act only as a party, evidence taken being no ways necessary, to authorize the report given. They resisted all argument.

It will not come into operation till after 1836. Warburton and O'Callaghan M. P. for Cork, were our bitterest enemies.

Asches are better, but wheat is down to nothing. I hear from Hartfordshire, that good wheat is selling at 28s. per load, 3s. 5d. a bushel...the people are feeding pigs and horses with it.

The dry season has destroyed many sheep—in Romney Marsh alone about 40,000. The ground was burnt up to a desert, and the owners thought it worth trying the effect of letting in the sea for a time. They did it and on turning in their sheep again all died; and moreover the pasture as much a desert as before.

There has been published an article on the Governor-in-Chief, in a third rate radical concern, the "Monthly Repository," connected with Tait. The article is however written with some knowledge of the subject and some good feeling; but occasionally in extreme ignorance; on the whole, his feelings are correct. I will send you a copy from which you can extract.

I do not learn that the comet has been seen here, though I can hardly doubt but that its influence has been, and is now felt.

Farmers' Advocate.

MISSISKOUI STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, OCT. 13, 1835.

TO ADVERTISERS. From our rates of advertising, and from our unprecedented and daily increasing circulation, Advertisers in Montreal and elsewhere will find the Standard, superior to any other paper, as a means of circulating Advertisements in this section of the Eastern Townships.

Persons in Montreal, intending to be subscribers for the Standard, are respectfully requested to leave their names at the book-store of Messrs. J. & T. A. Starke Notre-Dame street.

The accounts from Spain are not very auspicious of good things. The populace seem to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States. May be our neighbors of the Canada papers will reproach our elective government as the author of these deeds, and of course, argue from that, that their system of government is better than ours!"

The above is taken from the Franklin Journal. We do not directly reproach the "elective government" of the United States as the "author" of the "deeds" in Spain; but we can point to Spain, as affording a bird's eye view of the state, in which the United States must soon be. The Franklin Journal is unwise in saying that "the populace seem to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States."

The presumption to be drawn from this, is that the spirit of mobism is so strictly republican growth that it cannot exist indigenously in a monarchy. Now, the spirit of mobism may exist under every form of government, but a republic being essentially the offspring of a mob, after its establishment, becomes necessarily the parent of mobs. The "spirit of mobism" is the necessary fruit of republicanism, and cannot, therefore, in a country governed by a republic, be put down; in a monarchy, it is merely a contingency, arising from human nature, and the efforts of a monarchy are speedily directed to suppress it. In a republic, mobs are the source of law...as far as any thing can be called law which emanates from such a source; in a monarchy they are contrary to law.—We need not go to Spain, for an argument that "their system of government is better than ours." The Editor of the Franklin Journal does not seem to understand what the spirit of mobism is; if he will go to school and acquire that piece of knowledge, as well as study to forget the President's English, and how to speak the King's, we will gladly hear his defence of republican institutions. "Catched" is not an English word. "The populace seem to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States,"...should have been, if he refers to the people, "the populace (of Spain) seems to have caught the spirit of mobism from the people of the United States," or, if to the countries, "Spain seems to have caught the spirit of mobism from the United States."

All the clauses to 60 inclusive, were then adopted. Clause 61, that beginning the series of "appropriation" clauses, was opposed by Lord Haddington, who moved its rejection, declaring that he should move the rejection of the series. There ensued an extended and animated debate. Lord Plunkett in particular, strongly defended the principle of "appropriation." Lord Brougham pointed out the consequences of rejecting such provisions of the Bill: that the clergy of Ireland must be immediately called upon to repay the money advanced, and that if their Lordships were to agree to this course the Commons would reject the Bill. Lord Melbourne deemed it right to declare that if this amendment was agreed to he should not be the party to send the Bill back to the Commons. It would expose the measure to the rejection of that House. The Duke of Wellington hoped that Noble Lords would not be deterred from the performance of their duties by the menaces of the lords who had just spoken. Their lordships divided. The numbers were, for the clause 41; for the rejection 138, majority against the ministers and the clause 97.

That the benevolent "spirit of mobism" is universal in the United States, our friends across the line do not deny. A beautiful specimen of the maxims of republicanism we extract from the Vermont Watchman, quoted by the Burlington Sentinel. "The Jackson men claim from 75 to 90 members in the Legislature. The precise number is immaterial. They are a minority now and must be kept in the minority."

Republicanism is essentially a government of mobs, and is, therefore, incompatible with freedom.

The Ami du peuple says that Earl Gosford has brought along with him twenty

mandamus for additional Legislative Councillors and that three Roman Catholic Bishops at present in the province are to be of the twenty. We have several objections against such a step, but we shall waive them for the present, and merely state that we do not consider that it would be good policy in those Bishops to accept the appointment.

They just now enjoy the confidence and esteem of the French Canadians, their flock: and although it is, we believe, well known that they entertain sentiments, adverse to the Revolutionists, yet the French leaders have not had the courage openly to find fault with them. Were they to mingle in politics the case might soon be changed; they would become the objects of political persecution if they opposed the views of the clique, and they would rouse the jealousy of the British if they did not.

It gives us pleasure to insert the following Resolutions, passed on Saturday last at Philipsburg, Missiskoui Bay. The spirit displayed by our citizens in this quarter of the Townships, is deserving of praise.

There are now two routes proposed to the public, for the contemplated Rail Road between Boston and Montreal; it will depend on the surveyors, after examining each, to say which one is preferable. As competition in business is always beneficial to the public, so an honorable rivalry in public improvements, between different portions of a country, is the sure means of advancing the prosperity of the whole.

At a meeting of the Inhabitants of the County of Missiskoui, held at the house of Mr. Abel Smith, in the Village of Philipsburg, on Saturday the 10th day of October, for the purpose of taking into consideration the contemplated Rail Road from Boston to Montreal,

Anthony Rhodes, Esq. was called to the chair, and H. M. Chandler appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting, in a few appropriate remarks, after which it was unanimously

Resolved. 1st. That this Meeting feels a lively interest in the proposed Rail Road from Boston to the head of Lake Memphremagog.

Resolved. 2d. That the members of this meeting are decidedly of the opinion, that the most eligible route, in continuation of the said Rail Road, from the head of said Lake to Montreal, is through the Valleys of Missiskoui and Pike Rivers, to the waters of Missiskoui Bay; then by Steam boats to St. Johns, thence by the St. Lawrence and Champlain Rail Road, to the St. Lawrence River.

Resolved. 3. That on this route the surface of the country is more level, and the distance between the extreme points...the head of Lake Memphremagog and Montreal...is less, by 25 or 30 miles, than that by any other route which

UPPER CANADA.—We are happy to inform the public, that we have had the pleasure of examining the manuscript of that work which was promised some time ago by Mr. M'Intosh, on the antiquity of the primitive inhabitants of Ireland and Great Britain, &c.

We hesitate not a moment to pronounce it a most able research, not only interesting to the Irish, Scotch, English, & French, but also to our American brethren, who, from whatever portion of Europe they may have sprung, cannot fail of learning something on this ancient compilation that relates to their European Ancestors. Having first commented on the state of mankind after the deluge, he goes to the Provinces of Upper Asia, towards the countries of Hyrcania, and Bactriana, to the east of the Caspian Sea, where he asserts the Gomarians were originally seated; these Gomarians, he proves, from the testimonies of Josephus and others, to have been the Ancestors of this Nation, that first colonized the Continent of Europe, Ireland and Great Britain.

Having descended from the East with this Nation, through the different countries they anciently possessed in Europe, he goes to Britain, where he describes the Saxons, the Danes, the Picts, the Caledonians and Scots; thence, he goes to Ireland, which he proves from the testimonies of the most renowned and even prejudiced historians, to have been distinguished in ancient times, for learning and civilization; at the same time, he vindicates the National character of the Irish, and speaks of the Druids and Bards.—While he legislates for the Scotch, he forgets not to pay a very high compliment to the English nation, by placing the modern Saxons, among the first Nations in the world for learning and civilization.

He collates the ancient language of Great Britain and Ireland, with those of Greece and Rome, and other ancient and modern languages, and the affinity is certainly striking. From Mr. M'Intosh's *intimacy* with different languages, *we feel assured*, that he will not only shew the radical connexion, but will also, in a high degree, gratify the curiosity of linguists and antiquarians.

For the gratification of those who still speak this Ancient Language, and for rescuing it from oblivion, he has added a brief sketch of its Grammatical principles: on this head we refrain pronouncing judgment, unacquainted as we are with this language, we will merely say, that we doubt not but this may also be well framed, from his thorough knowledge of the language. We hope, therefore, that this talented young gentleman, who is about to enrol his name among Canadian writers, will be encouraged by the public in general.—*Kingston Chronicle*.

We have had handed to us five numbers of the 'unstamped' publications of Mr. Roebuck. The heading of one of the pamphlets, of 16 pages royal 8vo, is as follows: 'A Letter to the Electors of Bath on the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill,' with a Postscript on the conduct of Sir Robert Peel and others on the discussion of the question; 'by J. A. ROEBUCK appears in very large type in the title page. This is the only one out of the five that has place, day and year mentioned; and they seem to be thrown before the public in the most hasty manner possible. The contents are in keeping with the general abilities and information of the writers. The title of other numbers is—"Amusements of the Aristocracy; the American Ballot Box, by H. C. Chapman;" "The Stamped Press of London, and its morality;" "Means of conveying Information to the people," &c. Mr. Roebuck will not move the earth, and he may be well enough left to his fanciful honorable pastime of evading the law by low shifts and much gabbling.—*Quebec Gazette*.

Captain Thomas, of the *Robert Kerr*, from Liverpool on the 27th August, has politely favoured the Exchange with the London True Sun of the evening of Monday 24th August, the Liverpool Courier, of the 26th August, and Gore's Advertiser of the day of her sailing. The first paper, which is decidedly radical in its politics, has the following rumour: we leave it to stand upon the credit which may be attached to the paper from which we copy it.

REPORTED CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY.

Sir Robert Peel's Visit to the King....

We give it as a rumour universally prevalent in the House of Commons, that Sir Robert Peel has been sent for by the King.

It may be as well to add, however, that one honorable member from whom we have received the information...a tolerable judge of the state of parties—states to us at the same time that "he believed the report to be true." There is a remarkable strong feeling amongst the members of the House, at this moment, respecting the proceedings of the House of Lords; but to what "pass the House will come" can hardly be prophesied with safety at present.

It is very probable that the visit of Peel to His Majesty will end in 'a talk' and nothing more, and accordingly upon its ending simply in *that*, the rumour may be contradicted; but that Sir Robert was with the King yesterday in private conference is beyond doubt.

During the whole of yesterday afternoon the "active members" of the Conservative Club were engaged in all directions in endeavoring to persuade the members of the House of Commons who were about to leave town to prolong their stay as "there were matters of great importance on the

topic which would require their presence." Numerous letters were sent off to the country last night, urging the immediate attendance of those members of the Club who were from London.—*Quebec Mercury*.

The New York Sun, commenting upon the reported hanging of a fellow named Robertson, who was detected in Virginia circulating the incendiary papers of the abolitionists, says, "The south must stop this mode of proceeding. They must cease to hang men without trial by jury." After other remarks, of no import the sun adds, "Again we say, the south must immediately desist from this headstrong and unconstitutional course it is so determinedly pursuing."

To this peremptory mandate, *must*, we have only to add, that whenever a known abolitionist is found among us, propagating their abominable doctrines, whether by printed or written papers, or by speaking, they *will* be hung, without troubling a court or jury with their case. If the editor of the Sun, or any other abolitionist, doubts on this point, let him come, and test it truth. We repeat, that every such monster will be hung, without appealing to a jury. The people of the south, are orderly and well disposed. However they may respect the laws, and however desirous they may be, that the law never should be transcended, they owe themselves a duty above the law, and that is, their own personal safety, and the protection of their property. This duty they will perform, however it may offend, or whatever may be the consequences thereof....*La Jour.*

Montreal, 20th Sept.

Two gentlemen who came passengers in the *Hampshire*, from London, returned a few days ago from the Townships, where they have purchased farms. They did intend to settle near Montreal, but the uncertainty of obtaining secure titles prevented them from risking their money in any of the Seignories. They speak in the highest terms of the Townships, and are in raptures with the pleasant and delightfully situated spots which they have so fortunately met with. They, with their families, embarked on Friday night on board the *Canada* Steamer for their homes in their adopted country, via Port St. Francis.—*Courier.*

Who knows him?—A late New York paper 'tale unfolds,' some incidents of which, occurred in this city. It is stated that about six or seven years ago, a gentleman of character and reputation residing at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, having become jealous of his wife, deserted her and his children, taking with him in cash the value of nearly all his property. From Pittsburgh he removed to Montreal, where he continued nearly two years, doing a prosperous business in the 'lottery and fancy goods line.' He also contrived to make sad havoc with the affections and prospects of a highly respectable young lady. The consequence of the latter portion of his success was, that to avoid consequences he made as precipitated retreat from Montreal as he had previously done from Pittsburgh. His next resting place was New York, where fortune again favored him in love and business, and about four years since he married a lady of good family and means. They lived in peace until the other day, when the unexpected arrival of the legitimate wife and children exposed the real character of the Lathario. His name is not given....*Irish Advocate*.

Halley's Comet.—This morning was highly favourable for observations on the Comet. About four o'clock it was distant about 7' from a star of the seventh magnitude, presumed to be the same with one numbered 808 in the catalogue of the Astronomical Society of London. The College possesses no instruments adapted to the determination of the place of the comet, but by a mean of various methods, its right ascension was found to be 6h. 21m. 12s. 37, and its declination 32° 37' 5" 9". If the table of co ordinates given in the Nautical Almanack be correct, the comet will not reach its perihelion until the sixteenth of November.

To the naked eye the comet now presents the appearance of a nebulous star of the fifth magnitude, and may be seen at one or two o'clock to-morrow morning, in a line joining Jupiter and Capella, but nearer the former, and at about equal distances from Jupiter and Castor.—*Christian Guardian*.

Columbia College, Sept 25.

The Bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, as passed in the Commons, was brought into the House of Lords, and read a first time on Monday, the 17th of August. It was warmly eulogized by Lord Brougham.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Hon. Judge VALLIERES, of Three Rivers, by which he is unable to attend to the judicial affairs of that District, Mr. Justice GALE, of this city, has proceeded to Three Rivers, to enter upon the duties of Resident Judge.

Collectorship of the Port of Toronto.—His Excellency the Lieut. Governor has appointed Thos. Carfrae, Esq. one of the Aldermen of this city, collector of this port, vice Mr. Savage deceased....*U. C. Cour.*

On Saturday last while two labourers named Hun and Kingdon were at work in the bottom of the excavation, made for the construction of a public sewer, in this city,

the earth suddenly fell in and buried them. One was taken out dead, and the other died shortly after he was extricated. Two widows, one with four and the other with five children, have been thus unexpectedly deprived of their earthly protectors and providers. Kingdon had emigrated from England, and had been but a few days in this country....*Christian Guardian.*

Distressing Catastrophe.—Last week, in the village of MacNabb in Esquing, a man by the name of McQuarry, while at work in a distillery, was called upon by his wife and her sister each having with her an infant. They were scarcely seated when the boiler exploded, and poured upon them a flood of boiling water. The man was badly scalded about his feet and legs, and the women and children almost from head to foot. The children, we learn, are since dead, and the recovery of the women is quite doubtful.—*Christian Guardian.*

A span of fine grey horses, belonging to E. Wellington, of Milton, were drowned in attempting to cross Mississoula River at East Berkshire in a sloop, last week. The accident is attributed to the carelessness of the ferryman.

Politeness at Church.—A Baltimore paper tells the following story as a fact: 'A young man was seen to enter church in time of service; he paused at the entrance; the congregation stared; he advanced a few steps; and deliberately surveying the whole assembly, commenced a slow march up the broad aisle, not a pew was opened; the audience were too busy for civility; he wheeled, and, in the same manner performed a march; stepping as if to 'Roslin Castle' or the 'Dead March in Saul,' and disappeared. A few moments after, he returned with a huge block upon his shoulder, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable; again the good people stared and half rose from their seats, with their books in their hands. At length, he placed the block in the very centre of the principle passage and seated himself upon it. Then for the first time, the reproach was felt! every pew in the house was instantly flung open! But no, the stranger was a gentleman; he came not there for disturbance, he moved not, smilèd not; but persevered in the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he shouldered his block, and to the same slow step bore it off, and replaced where he found it. The congregation is now the most attentive and polite to strangers, of any in America.'

Preaching to some purpose.—A layman in Providence who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity:

"Brethren...I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being as I am that there is flour in Alexandria, & that I know for certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of three hundred barrels fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

REMEMBER THE AFFLICTED.

Francis Monroe who left Dunham, County of Mississoula, in the month of June, 1831, with a view of visiting Upper Canada and to provide a place to remove his family, has not been heard of since February last; at which time I received a letter from him saying, that he would return to his family as soon as the navigation should open in the spring. He was at that time in Toronto, U. C. Any person having seen him will confer a distinguished favor upon his wife and family (who are in suffering circumstances) by giving them all possible information respecting him.

A letter must be addressed to Ann Monroe, Dunham, County of Mississoula, L. C.

Will Editors in both Provinces and the United States, please to insert the above.

ANN MONROE.

LIST OF LETTERS.

LETTERS FOR SR. ARMAND.

William Callender, Daniel Cheney, Robert S. Flemming, Jonas Johnson, Mary Ann Page, William Callender, Marin Scofield, Thomas Cushing, James Tevan, John B. Key, Gabriel Dolbee, John Shy, John Ayer, 2nd Sutton, James O'Flanagan, Mary Anna James, BERKSHIRE, Vt.

Nathan Green, FRANKLIN, Vt.

John Hammond,

DIED,

On Wednesday morning the 7th inst., George Cook Esq., of the Eastern Parish of the Seigniory of St. Armand.

In St. Armand, L. C., on Sunday the 11th inst., Mr. David Toof, aged 54 years and 9 months, after a distressing illness of about six months which he endured with Christian fortitude and patience. He manifested the most perfect resignation to his Heavenly Father's will during his whole sickness, frequently exclaiming "not my will but thine O, God, be done." At 7 o'clock in the morning he fell asleep in Jesus, without a struggle or groan.

By his death the wife is deprived of an affectionate Husband, and the children of a kind and indulgent Father.

Thy spirit longed this world to leave And be with Christ above;

And though thy friends thy loss may grieve Thou're blessed with perfect love.

Printers in Vermont, New York and Boston, are requested to insert the above.—Com.

On Friday evening, the 9th inst., William Miles, infant son of Mr. Samuel Farrand of the Township of Brome, aged 7 months,

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber being about to leave the country, requests all persons, having left Clocks, Watches, Jewelry &c. with him to repair, to call and take the same away. Persons indebted to the subscriber are hereby notified that immediate payment must be made, and those to whom the subscriber is indebted are requested to present their demands without delay for payment.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.
Freighsburg, Oct. 13th, 1835.

Successors of the late Edward Rafferty, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being duly appointed Curator to the said succession, requests all persons having claims against the same to present them duly attested, and all who are indebted thereto, to make immediate payment.

JAMES M'CANN.

Freighsburg, October 13, 1835. 27-12w

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The subscribers are now receiving from London, Liverpool, & Glasgow, an extensive assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

ROBERT ARMOUR & CO.

Montreal, October 6, 1835. 27-4w

STRAYED,

ABOUT the 10th of August last, a Brown & yellow old STEER. Whoever will give information concerning him will be handsomely rewarded.

SALVA STONE.

St. Armand, September 29, 1835.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA.

IN Press, and will be published in a few weeks, the Geography and History of Lower Canada, by Z. THOMSON, A. M. late Preceptor of Charlton Academy, designed for primary schools.

The above work will contain a Map of the Province, engraved expressly for this work on which the townships, counties, rivers, lakes, principal roads, &c. &c. are clearly delineated, embracing the territory from Hull to the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Also a small Township map, illustrating the first principles of Geography;—a description of the counties, the boundary, extent, soil, population &c. of each;—a description of the mountains, lakes, rivers, falls and rapids, islands and bays, climate, population, education, government, character and emigration of the people; animals and vegetables; and a description of the cities of Quebec and Montreal; a table of roads, distances &c. The historical part contains a succinct account of the original inhabitants, the first settlement by the French, and the subsequent history of the Province.

A work like the present has long been a desideratum with teachers. The works on Geography heretofore published, have been so deficient respecting Canada, that more is known, by the children in our common schools, about almost every other country on the globe, than of their own province.

To supply this deficiency, and to afford an opportunity to the scholars in this Province to begin the study of Geography where it always should be begun with their own country, is the object of this work.

PRICE 4 dollars 50 cts. pr. doz. 50 cts. single; WALTON & GAYLORD.

Sherbrooke, Sept. 6, 1835.

For Publishers in English, in this Province, who insert the above three or four times shall receive six copies of the work.

NEWS TO BE

Goods at Montreal Prices!

W. W. SMITH,

HAVING lately purchased from A. RHODES, Esq., all his stock in trade, to which he has subsequently made large additions, begs leave most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is now offering for sale at this place, an extensive assortment of

Fashionable Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of black, brown, blue, olive, claret, mixed and drab Broad-Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinet, Cassinet, Super Drab, mixed and black Lasting, black, blue, green, claret and red Circassian, Bombazines, blk. and col'd. bombazettes; Eng. and French Merinoes; blk. gro. de Nap, changeable and levantine Silks, rich printed Muslins; 50 pieces Calico, among which are a great variety of new and beautiful patterns; Furniture calico; 10 pieces Palmyreens, very rich and very low; Milanese Gauze, a splendid article for Ladies' summer dresses; Jacquot, checked, plain and col'd. cambrie and muslin; plain and fig'd. book and mull do. bob. Lace and Footing, linen Long Lawn; merino, Thibet, silk and cotton Shawls, a great variety; green barge, plain and fig'd. gauze, Thibet, and emb. fancy silk Handk's; rich gauze sett and cap Ribbon, belt do. rich silk, and worsted, printed, quilting and Marseilles Vestings, Ladies' silk and other Gloves, Gentlemen's do. Hosiery of every description, Sp. horns and shell Combs, silk and cotton Umbrellas, cotton silk flag and muslin H'dfs. fig'd. do., Nankeens, Dia. per, Ticking, Pelis, Wadding, Straw and Durable Bonnets White and col'd. flannels, brown sheeting and shirting, bleached do. at very low prices, oil cloths, grass do. sole and upper leather, calfskins, men's thick boots and shoes, &c. &c. An extensive assortment of

Hard Ware and Cutlery.

Russia and Eng. iron and steel, nails and glass, scythes, sheet iron, shovels, hoes, patent forks, rakes, knives and forks, carvers, penknives, razors, scissors, angers, flat irons, powder and shot. Also, a splendid assortment of

Crockery, Glass, Britannia & China Ware.

Light blue printed dining ware, in sets; black do. black printed sets, in sets, &c. Paints, oil, and putty, a good assortment.

West India Goods and Groceries.

Young hysen, twankay, hysen skin and black tea; spices of all kinds; raisins and figs, fine salt, salmon, mackerel, table cod fish, lamp oil and candles.

POETRY.

COUSINS.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

Had you ever a cousin, Tom?
Did your cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
But a cousin's a different thing;
And you'd find, if you had ever kiss'd her, Tom,
(But let this be a secret between us,) That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom,
For they are not of the sisterly genus.

There is something, Tom, in a sister's lip,
When you give her a good-night kiss,
That savours so much of relationship,
That nothing occurs amiss;
But a cousin's lip if you once unite
With yours in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
You'll be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
With a cousin to have you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
At a quietly cousinly walk;
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know,
That such walks often grow into straying,
And the voices of cousins are sometimes so low,
Heaven only knows what you'll be saying.

Then there happens so often, Tom,
Soft pressure of hands and fingers,
And looks that were moulded to soften, Tom,
And tones on which memory lingers;
And long ere your walk is half over, the strings
Of your heart are all put into play
By the voice of those fair demi-sisterly things,
In not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
Such tones as the angels woo,
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
You'd take her for an angel too;
For so curious a note is that note of theirs,
That you'd fancy the voice that gave it,
Had been all the while singing the National Air,
Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
Though we are no longer so;
Tis folly to dream of a bower of green,
When there is not a leaf on the tree;
But 'twixt talking & singing, that cousin has been,
God forgive her! the ruin of me.

And now I care not for society, Tom,
And lead a most anchorite life;
For I've loved myself into sobriety, Tom,
And out of the wish for a wife;
But oh! if I said but half what I might say,
So sad were the lessons 'twould give,
That 'twould keep you from loving for many a day
And from cousins—as long as you live.

SIR CHARLES S. VAUGHAN.

The following is the reply made by Sir Charles S. Vaughan, the British Minister, to a complimentary toast at a dinner given to that gentleman at Washington.

GENTLEMEN: The complimentary language in which the Mayor has been pleased to call upon you to drink my health, and the cordial manner in which you have attended to that call, makes it difficult for me to find suitable terms in which to acknowledge the honor which has been conferred upon me. I feel myself entitled to derive it from the highest personal gratification, while as H. B. M. Minister, I hail the kind feelings which you have manifested with delight, as furnishing a fresh proof that the friendly relations between our kindred countries are not easily to be disturbed.

Whatever difference some travellers may have amused themselves with attempting to discover in our habits, our manners, or our politics, the elements of our social condition have one and the same origin. Whenever I go in the United States, I meet the characteristics of the three distinct people constituting the British nation. I find everywhere happily amalgamated the sincerity and independence of the Anglo Saxon, with the intelligence and sagacity of the Scotch, and the gay and gallant spirit of the Irish.

May I then not safely prophesy that we shall continue to appreciate the blessings of peace, that whatever temporary differences may at any time arise between our respective Governments, our connexion cannot be dissolved. It is a connexion founded on a community of language and literature, and on a commercial intercourse vast and mutually beneficial.

It is now more than ten years since I first arrived at Washington as his Majesty's Minister, and nothing can ever efface the impression which has been made upon me by the courtesy and kindness which I have experienced from every member of the Government from the first to last, and from all persons with whom I have had the pleasure of being connected. May the city of Washington, in which probably the interest of many valued friends are involved, rise to its just eminence amongst the greatest cities of the Union. The spirit of enterprise and the industry of its people must sooner or later accomplish that object. — I can never allow myself to doubt of the high destinies of a city founded by WASHINGTON, and bearing his honored name.

Rely upon it, gentlemen, that, wherever duty or inclination may hereafter lead me, I shall pray for your happiness and prosperity, as I am convinced that it is closely interwoven with the happiness and prosperity of my own beloved country.

I thank you for the generous and kind-hearted manner in which you have come forward this day to bid me farewell. May it please God to prosper you and yours.

QUEBEC CRIMINAL TERM.

SENTENCES.

Death.

John Dwyer, — Highway Robbery of Dr. Anglin—to be executed on the last Friday in October.

William Dunbar and James Johnson, Highway Robbery of Mrs. Burke, same sentence.

Francis McCoy and John Smith, Highway Robbery of Jas. Kelly, same sentence.

Twelve months Imprisonment.	
Edouard Dumas	Grand Larceny.
Charles Charland,	ditto
Pierre Gagnon,	ditto
John Harvey,	ditto
Thomas Jackson,	ditto
William Lassaint,	ditto
Basilius Caron,	ditto
Jean Martel Bichard,	Elizabeth Roberts (B.'s wife,) for receiving stolen goods.

Six months Imprisonment.	
Patrick Steine,	Grand Larceny.
Stanislas Rioux,	ditto
William Wilson,	Ditto.
Charles Beaudreuil,	Ditto.
Joseph Crawford,	Ditto.

Three Months imprisonment.	
John Kelly,	Petty Larceny.
Patrick Hetherton,	Ditto.
Margaret Flynn,	Ditto.
Henry Jones,	Ditto.
Ambroise Provost,	Ditto.
Louise Bourgette,	Ditto.
William Brown,	Ditto.
Antoine Delaquaie,	Ditto.
Joseph Benoit,	Ditto.

Catharine Hackett, convicted of grand larceny in stealing lace from Messrs. Kidd & Co., was remanded to prison in consequence of the indictment mentioning an impossible day on which the offence was committed, viz., the 14th of March next.	
Elizabeth Roberts, wife of Jean Martel Bichard, also escaped sentence on one of the charges which she was convicted by a similar flaw in the indictment against her. She was however conjointly with her husband, sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for receiving Mr. Pretaboeuf's effects.	

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A great number of cases remain yet untried, and will have to stand over until March next. Among others are two indictments against Charles Chambers; one conjointly with George Waterworth, for burglary and sacrilege, and another with Nicholas Marthieu, for the murder of Captain Siverac.

Custom CARDING & CLOTH-DRESSING will be continued to any extent the public may require; all superintended by superior workmen, on fair terms.

Mr. H. M. Chandler of Frelinghsburg, is authorized to give receipts for Wool and the return of cloth in October. JOS. G. PRENTISS. Sheldon, June 30, 1835. 12-t.

OLD ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber gratefully acknowledges the literal patronage he has already received and begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the business of

CABINET WORK,

CHAIR-MAKING AND PAINTING,

in all its various branches; being supplied with a full assortment of materials necessary for conducting the establishment, and having in all the above branches experienced workmen employed, who he unhesitatingly asserts, are equal if not superior to any in the Province.

The subscriber further intimates that he has on hand a general assortment of finished articles in his line of business, which he would exchange for

LUMBER

or any kind of Country Produce. He has considerably reduced his former prices and intends making a still greater reduction, and hopes by strict attention, neatness and durability of workmanship, to merit a continuance of the patronage and support of a discerning public.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed for Cash.

DAN B. GILBERT.

Philippsburg, June 2, 1835.

BOOKS AND BOOK BINDING!

THE subscriber has just received and now offers for sale, a general assortment of

SCHOOL & MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

STATIONERY, &c.,

which he will sell cheaper for cash than can be

bought at any other establishment in this vicinity.

Ruling and Book-Binding in all its branches, executed with neatness and on reasonable terms.

Cash paid for rags.

JAMES RUSSELL.

St. Albans, July 6, 1835. 13-1.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers having taken the Brick Shop

in Stanbridge, East Village, formerly occu-

ped by E. J. Briggs, intend manufacturing and

keeping constantly on hand a general assortment of

CABINET-WARE,

such as Mahogany and common Bureaus, Break-

fast, Dining and Tea Tables, Common French,

and High post Bedsteads, Light Stands, Toilet

and Work Tables, Dressing Bureaus, &c. &c.

ALSO

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

CHAIRS,

such as Fancy, Dining, and Rocking Chairs—

Small and High Chairs.

The above articles need no recommendation

for fancy or durability. Any persons wishing

to purchase will do well to call and examine

quality and prices before purchasing elsewhere,

as the subscribers intend selling as cheap for

produce as can be bought in the country, and a little

cheaper for Cash.

N. B. A few thousand feet of dry, Cherry &

Butternut Boards wanted in exchange for the

above articles.

E. B. HUNGERFORD,

JAMES MURRAY.

Stanbridge, East Village, July 7th, 1835. 13-1.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public

that he intends resuming the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at his old stand, in the

village of Philipsburg, where he hopes they are

sufficiently acquainted with his superior abilities,

as a mechanic, to need no further recommendation.

Having just returned from visiting the principal

cities of the two Provinces, where he has procured

a variety of the latest fashions, he will be enabled

to execute his work equal to any, and surpassed

by none.

DANIEL FORD.

June 23 1835.

MUNSON & CO. pay

Cash for BUTTER.

Aug 19, 1835.

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16-1.

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